MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24. To Democratic Whig General Committee—An adjourned meeting of this Committee will be held on Tageday evening, Jan. 25, at 70 clock, at the Broadway Mouse. By order. PHILIP HONE, Given protein.

JOSEPH R. TAYLON, Secretary protein. 124 21

The Herald puts forth a bullying offer to bet \$100 that its circulation exceeds that of The Tribune, as though this had been a matter in controversy between us. Not so, however. We know nothing of the circulation of The Herald and have raid sothing. Judging only from obser-tions of its columns, and its studied pandering to de-prayed feater and vicious inclinations, its careful aveld-ance of giving offence to any popular vice or profitable orraption—as is strikingly evided in the cheracter of a

Post Office Advantage of Letters unclaimed at our City Post Office, they were awarded to us in obedience to Law, and upon dan proof that The Tribune was one of the two journals having the largest circulation within the City of New York. The Herald on that occasion, after a month of preparatory binsies, referred to put in the required affidavite of the amount of its City circulation, but crawled off under a cloud of dust taked up with regard to the general circulation, on which base the Cavistian Advanta and Journal might have taken the job away from both of us. That was some two or turne years shown two other journals had then a City circulation respectively which came very near to ours; and it may be that some two other came outcomes as with regard to now he, we say and state of the control of the cont

The War and the Finances. A week of observation at Washington has con vinced us that the Administration does not desire a present Peace with Mexico, and that nothing will be more unwelcome at the White House than the return of Mr. Trist boaring the bases of a Treaty, to which the Mexican rulers shall have assented, or the earnest proffer of Mediation by any European power. Nothing at Washington looks like Peace Epauletted gentlemen are constantly dropping in from the South to assure and reassure Members of Congress that the anxiety of the Mexicans to be completely subjugated and annexed is so intense and universal that Forty Thousand more troops will just suffice to keep them from cutting the throats of the Forty Thousand now engaged in the business. How much effect is produced by their testimony and arguments we cannot say; but it is obvious that Mr. Polk and his immediate advisers are ready to believe anything which tends in the direction o their wishes, though even more incredible that this. Meantime, the Military fever, appealing as it does to the two master passions of perverted Humanity—the aspiration for command and eminence and that for living and getting rich without usefu labor-is rapidly diffusing and deepening its hold on the country. Every little village is coming to have its half-dozen or more suitors for commissions in the Army, from Lieutenancies up to Generalships -all (without regard to their Political principles when they had any) ready to denounce and execrate the opponents of the War as interfering directly and unbearably with their hopes of fame and for tune. Mr. Polk sees in this state of things a chance for his own renomination, and he will nurse it to the last, no matter at what cost to the country.

Congress will fail to do just two things desired by the President-it will knock in the head his bill adjudication contemplated by the resolution. Supauthorizing Ten Regiments of Regulars in addition to our present enormous Military establishment, of Treasury Notes beyond those authorized by ex- account to one of our citizens-there is the basis of isting laws. We think so much may be safely calculated on; but nothing more, unless the refusal to tax Tea and Coffee be deemed something. Any properly says it has nothing to do with the colle amount of Volunteers, and of Regulars to fill up or increase existing Regiments, will be carried Regiments had not been proved so wanton and use less an increase of Executive patronage and Na. tional expenditure, we think they too would be carried by the overruling desire to do nothing which the President in his efforts to conquer a Peace.

The Loan bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means will certainly pass, and we fear ninety-five dollars in hand, wherewith to prosecute | fore commencing that one. the subjugation and annexation of Mexico, the People of this Union will be bound to pay two hundred and twenty dollars in the course and at the millions of new U. S. stocks are to be thrown on following result: the market for what they will fatch, are morally certain to depress all stocks still farther and increase the Money pressure already prevailing

All this is wrong, but we do not see how it is t our true policy, in the first place, not to incur these enormous expenditures; next, if we will incur them, that we ought to meet them manfully by Taxation. To spend Seventy Millions a year on an income of Thirty, berrowing the deficit at a sacrifice when we are abundantly able to bear Taxes, is the extreme of reckless improvidence-a dishonest shifting of burdens from the back of the present generation upon that of the next. But it is idle to urge what every one knows to be just yet few have the courage to stand up for. The Whige, as a body, think it does not become them to press the imposition of taxes which the Executive does not require; the Loco Foces are ready enough to pile expense on expense, but shrink from asking the People to pay, lest it should render the War detested as it is detestable. Tous Debt is to be heaped on Debt in uncalculating profusion, though all know that the day of reckoning must ultimately come, and many feel that a Commercial Revulsion nently threatened.

Mr. Walker's late discovery of a mistake of Seven Millions In his annual Treasury Report (wherein there are errors to which this is but a ficabite) only renders confusion worse confounded. It does not mean that he has found any money in the and who, by turning his coat only three times, has Treasury that he did not suppose be had, for he has been too near the bottom of that reservoir all the time to have Seven Millions escape his vision .-Neither does it mean that his expenditures will be Seven Millions less than he had estimated; for they will come fally up to the mark, and are more likely the staple. He pretends that if we don't grab In ten years the cost of the Presidency alone of to exceed than fall below it. Indeed, if Congress · authorizes the raising of new Regiments, whether of Regulars or Volunteers, the budget for 1848 will be swelled by several millions. All that his mistake amounts to is thiss sanhausted auority under existing las w more money

than he supposed he had i be seen Report. Prevent by subjugating and annexing the whole That is all we can make o. codicil. And if Congress shuft nataorize the addition of Thirty Thousand men to our present Military Establishment which the President calls for the actual deficit of the Revenue for 1848 can hardly fall below Fifty Millions. All this, with a too probable sacrifice of many precious lives and an obvious increase of National demoralization, might be avoid ed by a simple resolve of our Government that was about to induce her to abolish Slavery; now

persist in a wasteful, anti-republican war of con- we are a 'progressive people', and 'Sophe must prove disastrous if not fatal!

Claims on Mexico.

It is probably useless to expose any of the projects so industriously and profusely set on foot to enrich individuals at the public expense, yet there are some instances in which it seems a public duty to do it

whatever the consequences. There are citizens of this country who have valid claims for Mexican Spoliations, and it is the duty of our Government to see justice done them. These ought not to be prejudiced by a statement of the notorious fact that the trumped up, unsubstantiated or monstrously exaggerated claims on Mexico are of infinitely greater amount and are other loan is soon to be taken, and more millions to pressed with at least equal pertinacity. Let us

endeavor to give some idea of them : A Joint Resolution was, on the 4th inst. submitted to the United States Senate by Mr. Johnson of La. which authorizes the President to appoint a new Board of three Commissioners and a Secretary (salary 63,500 a year esch.) whose duty it shall be to "receive, hear, examine and finally decide all claims of citizens of the United States upon the Republic of Mexico, which shall be presented and exhibited to them"-which Board, in "its adjudication of these claims shall be governed by the principles and rules established and embraced in the uaratified Treaty executed by the Plenipoten-

tiaries of the two powerson the 20th of Nov. 1843 Just consider the terms of this resolution. We are in the midst of a sanguinary War with Mexico. and are threatening to blot her from the list of nations. Of course, she will not be represented before our Commissioners, nobody expects that she will. We, then, are to institute a tribunal of our own citizens, at a cost to our Treasury of some \$20,000 a year, which tribunal is to hear the story only of our citizens who may choose to be claimants upon Mexico, and on that one sided story, and othing but that, is to award such amount of damages, to be paid by the nation with which we are at war, and which has had no hearing in the premises, as it in its wisdom shall see fit! Did mortal nan ever hear of such adjudication before?

But look at the phraseology of this remarkable resolution: "all claims on Mexico." Here is a Yankee who owns a land-contract with Mexico. or some one whose claim he has purchased) where n she stipulates to give him such a tract of land on certain conditions. He says, 'She has refused me the land, and I claim damages to the amount of Ten Millions of Dollars.' Now Mexico might very likely be able to show that he never fulfilled his part of the contract, or was detected in a conspiracy and forced to flee the country; but she is not in a condition to show anything, and the claim will pass. So of fifty other varieties of claims, whereto the proper answer of Mexico would be, " I deny the right of this man to drag me before a foreign tribunal in this case. He came to me as a suppliant and voluntarily became one of my people ; and I will respond to him in that capacity on ly. It is an indignity to call me to account on a mere pretence of breach of contract in this way, and I refuse to submit to it." Only in case of violation of Treaty or of the laws of Nations does the act of a Government within its own border become a proper subject of international adjustment, and this resolution ought to be modified and restricted accordingly. The Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations has added the following

provise:

"Provided, nevertheless, that nothing in this resolution contained shall at any time be construed as making the United States answerable for the payment of such claims, or any of them,—and that the Board shall not continue in being for more than one year."

This proviso clearly betrays a consciousness of the impropriety of the loose, rambling, one-sided pose a Mexican contractor for the supply of their Army's food or clothing, finding it impossible to oband it will sternly refuse to legalize any new issues tain payment therefor, should sell or transfer his a good claim under the phraseology of Mr. Johnson's Joint Resolution. But our Government very tion of mere debts owed by Mexico,-that the creditors must take care of themselves. 'Very true, through both Houses; and if the additional Ten | Mexico might say; then why do you meddle with my debts at all?"

Our citizens undoubtedly have (or had) valid claims on Mexico-claims which the Law of Na tions recognizes as the legitimate subjects of Govcan be characterized as obstructing or embarrassing ernmental action and responsibility. If there be any such not already adjudicated, we hope they speedily may be, and, when verified beyond doubt, let them be paid. But collecting all the with a modification authorizing Mr. Walker to sell simple debts which Mexico may owe is a large unthe stock for what it will fetch, which we cannot | dertaking, and we think our Government should estimate above 25 cents on the dollar. Thus, for | finish some of the jobs it has already on hand be-

Ohio in the Field.

The Whigs of Onio held a Mass Convention at expiration of a term of twenty years, or Forty | Columbus on the 19th inst. Col. John Johnson of four Millions for Nineteen Millions. Against this Mismi being temperarily called to the Chair and scheme of reckless predigality a resolute stand | Ex. Gov. ALLES TRIMBLE of Highland chosen Pre- which the ship is driving with headlong violence. will be made, yet we do not anticipate more than | sident. Ex-Gov. Monnow was chosen Chairman twenty votes in the Senate and eighty in the of the Nominating Committee appointed by the House in favor of retaining the Committee's pro- Delegates from the several counties, which com viso that the stocks must not be sold below par. mittee met in the theater at 11 A. M. and proceed-The defeat of that, and the knowledge that many ei to ballot for a candidate for Governor with the

Hon. SKABURY FORD of Geruga Co. having rebe prevented. It is easy to demonstrate that it is celved a decided majority of all the votes, was declared duly nominated. He has served the State as a Senator with uprightness and ability. He was the candidate of the 'Western Reserve,' the great Whig stronghold, which has never yet had a Whig Governor. But for this circumstance, the choice would probably have fallen on Hon. Colum-BUS DELANO, an eloquent and faithful Member of the last Congress, whose early and uniform oppisition to the War has endeared him to the hearts of | It appears, on running its head into the coal mines the Whigs of Ohio. He was one of the glorious Fourteen, who refused at all hazards to vote for Mr. Polk's stupendous falsehood. -Our advices by Mail left the Convention at this

point, but we know by Telegraph that the course of Senator Conwin in regard to the War was hearuly approved by the Convention, and that no to monopolise. Even from its present operations choice for President was indicated.

The Philadelphia Ledger has a peculiarly modest and importial mode of arguing down those who oppose the subjugation and annexation of Mexico. It calls them 'old grannies.' 'fsols,' and (a few being still unconvinced) 'Sophomores.' Yes, a Dutch adventurer, who has been in hot pur suit of spoils ever since be landed on our shores, managed to obtain quite a soug easy, well paid of fice, occupies the leading column in Saturday's Ledger with a rigmarole, of which "Sophomore Wabster, Sophomore Benton, Sophomore Clayton, Sophomore Pearce, Sophomore Calhoun." &c. is Mexico it will become a powerful monarchy under a French Prince, who will "curb its plunderers. elevate its rabble, develop its resources, improve tite advantages of communication between the Atjastic and Pacific, open it to immigration from France and Germany," &c &c.—all which we are to country ; for, says the Ledger-- We are bound, under existing circumstances to

we are sound, under construction, and transmit it is posterity, and to posterity posterity, as a part to linear States of America, and not as their rival at ... We strict and the consequences of this posterior, and leave the Saphomores and their editors and inter-writers to state their. And when they come, we chall know how to meet them."

We snatched Texas on a pretence that England it will ask nothing of Mexico but the payment | we are to subjugate Mexico for fear she should of what she owed us at the breaking out of the War. Ou that basis we might have Peace at derers, clevate her rabble," &c. so as to make her once, the safety and return of our fellow citizens u strong and happy instead of a weak and wretchnow in Mexico, a sure avoidance of the threatened od nation. No man can fail to see that this arcurevulsion, with the hightened esteem of mankind, ment of safety demands far more imperatively the What madness to refuse all these blessings and conquest of Canada than that of Mexico. Truly, quest and subjugation, wherein the amplest success may hide their diminished heads for their day is nearly over.

Prospects of Peace.

Eager to catch at everything, there is an impression founded on his declaration in the Senate, by Mr. Crittenden, that he has some advices of a prospect of Peace. Weil is it known that he would not willingly mislead the public mind, or lightly excite hopes in a season of intense anxiety. But let the onblic beware of rumors, originating as they often do with the Administration stock jobbers and spec ulators, to raise and depress the public stocks. Ev ary one may remember how rife such rumors were be made and shared by Administration favorites --There are some now nearly connected with our fisal affairs, men of "enthusiasm," not likely to be the most scrupulous men alive. But we trust that Whig will increase the public debt, without providing the means to pay as we go. How will osterity like to stand to a debt, a war debt, brought on by those who have declared the War itself, as it undoubtedly was, both unnecessary and unconstitutional ? Courage and Milliary Glory.

Why is it that mankind have ever been so prone to exalt and do homage to this mere animal quality. Courage, above all the moral and more useful virtues? to give it precedence above Honesty, Hevolence and Truth-above Poetry, Eloquence and Knowledge? To us, as a nation, the problem is the more interesting, because, although in a Republic like ours, where rights are generally equal and knowledge diffused, one might expect men's merits to be measured by the tendency of their actions to promote the peaceful arts and the solid prosperity of the people, yet one has but to open his eyes and behold the disgraceful truth that no people have been more easily captivated and over come by military success, none more prone to herocorship, than we.

General J. A. Hamilton of South Carolina, once among the warmest devotees of the "Hero of New-Orleans," had his eyes opened at last to this nutional proclivity, so far as to declare that the victory which made his idol the President of the United States, had cost our country, in its pernicious consequences, more than \$100,000,000.

Fortitude, when united with intelligence and patriotism, is among the noblest of virtues; but for mere animal courage-why, a terrior dog has been known to seize a mad bull, and to have his limbs chopped off by beasts in the shape of men sooner than let go his hold. There is another dog of the blood hound race, that delights in human gore, like the "gallant" General in our glorious Mexican War, who commended himself to his patrons in the Government at home, by declaring in his publie dispatches that of all sights be had ever beheld, that which was presented when his cannon balls were burying the inhabitants in the visible ruins and audible crash of their houses, in "the most thickly settled parts" of a Mexican town, was, to his eye, the "most beautiful!" And doubtless high er rank for himself, and pensions for his family, are to be the rewards of his heroism! And he, the worst of all Vandals, a Christian Vandal, has only to put his foot on the shores of our Republican cons try, to be feasted and honored wherever he might show himself; and for what virtue except anhual courage and " composure" in the work of " blood and carnage?" Can any patriot see in all this any thing like conservative discrimination in the people? any auspicious signs of endurance for our free institutions? On the contrary, who can fail to see that with more than railroad velocity the military power is gaining ascendancy in our Government Were our population and territory confined to the imits of the old thirteen, and the lines of the State Governments (the sheet anchors of our safety. erased from the map, with a military force such as we have now, and the sway it has already gained in Congress, we should want nothing but a brave and ambitious man of military prestige and talents to fasten the yoke at once on our necks. Fortunately for us, with all his personal duplicity and political cunning, the present Dictator is deficient in perve and talents, and in all the high qualities that conciliate personal respect and influence. Politically, and for the sake of their share of the "spoils," there is nothing he would suggest that his party is not ready to sanction. But his measures are only tending now to poison the fountains of public vir tue, to make the people familiar with a Public Debt, and covetous of military conquest and "glo-His, so far, is the part, mean as it is wicked. to harness up and prepare the chariot of despotism. but he has not the courage to take the reins. What a character to have written by History, should History write with the pen of Truth! But what better deatiny could be expected by a people who could | 6 37 for choice. prefer such a man as James K. Polk, to such a pamilitary rule over rides all others, and the people should be roused to regard it as the rock upon

There is no safety but in cutting down, if yet they

have the power, our vast military establishments.

In our more than 25,000,000 of People, in the pow-

er of steam and the facility afforded by railroads

to concentrate an overwhelming force at any point.

of danger, in the science of comparatively costless

military schools, and above all, as General Jesup

attests in the readiness of our whole population to

be converted thereby into "disciplined soldiers in

sixty days," in all these we have superabundan

security: in armies we have nothing but debt and

danger to public morals, to peace and to liberty.

Let the people of the country reflect, while yet it may not be too late. THE BALLIMORE AND ORIO RAILBOAD. - This great first born of all the projects to tap the trade of the Ohio and draw it over the mountains to the seaboard, commenced twenty years ago, seems to have been for years past struck with a paralysis .of Allegheny, to have been stunned, and unable to wind its slow length any farther. In the meantime younger-and yet it may be better matured proecta-ns if catching hope from its paralysis, have been started on both sides of it that must draw off. when completed the profits which it was expected it drew an income of a million last year, and still it seems to stick in the mud, if not to shiver in the wind. Its President, Mr. McLane, seems now to hope that it may work its way to the Ohio, out of its own future earnings, by the year 1858! But what, save a doubter in the Baltimore American, under the signature of 'Chesapeake,' if these earnings, on which Mr. McLane relies, as his last resource. should be cut off by the earlier completion of rival enterprises? He argues plausibly that it were better first, to secure a connection with Pittsburgh by a route shorter than to Wheeling (Mr. McLane's route.) by 66 miles. As far, however, as we can judge by the reports of proceedings, Mr. McLane seems to have this great matter all his own way. this slow, but it is to be hoped sure, undertaking will be \$60,000! By-the by, it is a tall feather in the cap of little Delaware, the Old Blue Hen that the sons of old Mary land and of the Monumenta City should go to her, in their hour of trouble for a President of their great internal improvement, and for their Representative in Congress, father and son.

It is quite obvious that this is a crisis in the pros pects of the gallant City of Monuments. The very prestige of the road-the very anticipation that it was destined to form the first and the only link of connection between the Atlantic slope and the great basis of the West; binding them together indissolubly as the ligature that coonects the Siamese twins; has brought capital into her lap, that, if this road should fall through, will depart as surely as riches taketh itself wings and flyeth away. Her taxes too, under the new assessment it is stated in the Haltimore papers, will be \$1.16 100 parcent on the assessed property. Yet all may be expected that can be accomplished by indomitable enterprise. Still the friendiness of the motive can enterprise. Still the recommender the suggestion, that not be mistaken that prompts the suggestion, that her prosperity, like that of other cities, demands that her wisest citizens should inquire anxiously and form their own judgments; that she should see herself as others see her, for she seems to be getting

into a tight place. Hope we don't intrude.

Rumors at Washington - Herrera and the Mexican Presidency-Peace Prospects,

By Telegraph to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, JAN. 23, 1848.

Humors are rife here that dispatches have been received this afternoon from Mr. Trist, that Her rera has been elected President of Mexico, and that

the prospects of peace are decidedly flattering I have no doubt that Trist is acting now in Mexo under instructions from the Government, nor have I any doubt that the prospects of peace are flattering; but that any developments as to the pre-

cise character of Trist's dispatches have been made from official quarters, I do not believe. It is also impossible that news of Herrers's election could have been received here, as you will recollect that the opening of votes of the several Mexican States was postponed to January or Feb-

roary. I do not remember which, and the official result, therefore, could not possibly now be known. That Herrera received a majority of votes was as well known months ago as it could be now from an thentic sources. I am, nevertheless, inclined to the belief that the prospects of peace are brightening.

WASHINGTON, Sunday Evening, Jan. 20. Hog. James Thompson, a Representative from Pennsylvania, is confined to his room by sickness.

Mr. CLAS's friends are active and resolute. Mr. Secretary Walken is still unable to do duty, but

FROM THE SOUTH.

By Overland Express to The Tribune.

PETERSERG, Jan 22, 1848. The Pony Express came through to-day from New-Orleans to the afternoon of the 16th. The British Mail Steamer Thames arrived at Ship-Island on the 13th from Havana. She brings papers of the 11th, but they

contain no news.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 16, 1848. Sales of Cotton, good middling, at 6; a 7; mid dling fair, 74 a 74. In Sugar the demand is active; sales fair at 31 a 4, and of Molasses at 185 a 19. Flour is mactive. In Freights there is more offering. In Exchange large business has been done for the steamer of the lat inst-Cleared-Ship Charlotte Thorndike and back Tolbo, for Boston; ship Persian and brig Mary Ellen, for New-York Arrived-Ship Eurolas from Boston; bark Lote and brig

PETERSBURG, Jan. 23, 1848. The mail failed south of Charleston this morning No Express and of course no news.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

EVENING REPORT.

Cleopalra from New-York ; schr Blossom from Philadel

SENATE ALBANT, Jan. 22-7 P. M. The Assembly Harbor and River resolutions were received and Wednesday set apart for their onsideration.

The State Engineer bill was called up in Com The State Engineer bill was called up in Committee and discussed by Messrs Fuller, Gedder, Gedder, Cornwell and Johnson. Various important amendments were made, principally in relation to the method of making appointments by the Canal Board, the number of Engineers, their duties and responsibilities. It passed through the Committee and was reported to the Senate as amended.

A bill to extend the time for the collection of tax es of 1847 was read a third time and passed. ASSEMBLY.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr Raymond reported against the bill to abelish mprisonment for debt.

Mr. Bush asked to be discharged from the farther

considerations of the petitions against the manu-facture and sale of ardent spirits in the territories of the United States. The subject was laid on the Mr. Brooks presented a resolution directing an

equiry into the propriety of establishing in this state the Boston or Massachusetts Suffolk County Bank system of redemption.

Mr. RAYMOND presented a joint resolution relative to claims for French spoilations, instructing the

Representatives in Congress to settle those claims. Laid over. He also presented a bill of costs and fees in Courts at law. Also, a bill relative to ap-Mr. Ross reported a bill relative to the Oleame-

Mr. Rose reported a bill relative to the Oleanne-ter test of the purity of sperm oil. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wheeler in the Chair, on the General Manufacturing Bill.— An important and vigorous debate ensued on the principle of making the misconduct of trustees a felony. The debate was conducted by the Speaker, and by Messrs. Brooks, Walsh and Myees. The

The market is quiet. Little or no demand for reduce. Small sales of Genesce Flour at \$6 a 6 125.— Vestern Flour could be bought at \$5.75. Sales of Barley at 75c a 50c, and of rye at 78c a 79c; Corn at 64c a 67c; Oats 40 a 41. For 3,000 bushels Barley, delivered on the opening of the canal, 80 was offered and refused, the Hog market there were sales at \$6 a 6 25 for fair, and

BY THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

Philadelphia Markets. Correspondence of The Tribune

PRILADELPHIA, Jan. 22, 1848. The Flour market is very quiet to-day and operations are entirely confined to sales of Western via Newleans of which some 1,500 bbis sold at \$6 to 6 25, ac cording to brand. Corn Meal is offered at \$3 without Wheat no sales. Corn-about 1,500 bushels good Southern Vellow at sold at 63 cents. Oats, a lot of Southern sold at 46 cents. Cotton-buyers hold off and sales are ited. Bark has declined, and several sales of Querestre were made at 264 and under for 1st No. 1. Groceries and Provisions are without movement. Whisky—bble are sells made at .01 and the movement. Whisky -bbls are soll-riabns are without inovernent. Whisky -bbls are soll-in small lets at 24 cents; hhds 23 cents. ALES of STOCKS - Phys. Reard and After -15 000 Penn comp. 059; 1,000 U S 6s, 62, 575; 1,000 Treas Notes, 8 Peil Bk, 23, 100; 160 Norristown, b5, 9; 6,800

\$1 5 FOLD Bs. 2. 15. 100 do . 55, 70. 10

ARKANSAS - A Loco Foco State Conventionheld at Little Rock on the 3d inst. passed resolutions endorsing the democracy, patriotism, integrity, and all 'that sort o'thing,' of Judge Woodbury, Messrs Buchanan, Cass. Dallas and Walker, and promising to support either for the Presidency, should be be the choice of a National Convention.

Wiscossis .- An abstract of the census of this embryo Stale shows the following result: Population in 1840, 30,545; in 1842, 44,478; in 1848, June 1, 185,277; 1847, Dec. 1, 202,754. At the last consus there were no returns from the Counties of Brown, St. Croix, Chippewa, La Point and Winnebago.

TAXATION IN BALTIMORE.-The City Taxes in New-York are high enough-including the State tax. School tax, Croton Water, &c. we paid last year 165 cents to the \$100. Baltimore, with fewer advantages, will have to pay alevy of about a dollar and a half, this year, on avery hundred dollars' worth of property, the assess value being seventy-seven millions.

To" Major BLISS, Adjutant General in the Army and chief of Gen. Taylor's Staff, has been in Washington since Tuesday last. EXCITEMENT IN WINDHAM -- Not a little gossip

EXCITEMENT IN WINDHAM.—Not a little gossip has been occasioned in the generally sedate and quest town of Windham. Consections, by the sudden death of a strange young lady, who was brought to that place by a gentleman and his wife, from Middletown, some weeks since. The young lady, in due course of time, gave birth to a child, and was doing well, when about two weeks after the birth, she received a letter from her mother, which contained threats of abandonment, unless she disclosed the father of the fliegtimate. This she had steadly refused to do, and being greatly excited by the receipt of the letter, fainted, and died before relief could be administered. The hody was taken from Windham by the same persons who carried the young woman there. She was introduced by her attendants to the family in which she was placed in Windham, as Miss Mix. But this is presumed to have been an assumed name. The marks on her linen were picked out. She was elegantly attired, and seemed to have belonged to the higher ranks in life. [Nowich News.] INDIANA.-The Logislature of this State having

a converse at Indianapolis, on the 10th inst. Gov. toomb sent in his message on the 11th. The Message get the Annexation to John Tyler. And in relation is war, charges that upon Mexico herself, and goes for its vigorous prosecution, and for full territorial indianates and the sent ow for its vigorous prosecution, and for full territorial demnity. Its reasons for urging territorial indemnity e, that Mexico is so broken up by revolutions and so coined to revolutionary movements, that she cannot find cans other than territory, of which she has enough and

AUBURN, loveliest village of the plain, has taken it into her head to become a city. The Trustees with entire unanimity, have appointed a Committee to traft a city charter, and will soon make an application to

Geo. H. Deverenx, Esq of Salem, has been appointed Adjutant General of the Commonwealth Massachusetts, vice Gen Oliver, resigned. Telegraphic communication between Butle and Cleveland was opened on the 19th inst.

CITY ITEMS.

BURNING OF THE JESUIT CHURCH AND SCHOOL IN ELIZABETH OF - Including the Church burned down

terian congregation, was sold to the Jesuits, who expended large sums of money in its descration and improveiples. The church was large and commodious, con-cied of brick, and on the ground floor the Society had cortated a suite of apartments to educational purposes, nts that, although burnt out in Elizabeth-st. they will also to open the academy again, under the Jesuit Fath-, and other Profussors, next Tuesday morning in anothof the city.

been spreading and rising unseen for hours before nine o'clock, when it was discovered and the diarm instantly ven. The Jesuits speak in the highest terms of praise of all

did not waste the water on woak ho ...

This reporter resided to Williamsburgh when the Bowery Theater was last burned; he now resides near the Deaf and Dumb Institution on Fiftieth-at. Between 10 and 11 the blaze of bright light, as seen from there, learned so infitigh in the direction of the theater, that he supposed, as did many others, that it was once more consumed. The crowd that gathered was very large indeed; and when the cupola, which was of weed, and presented a really magnificent sight, while in fames, for some twenty minutes or more, fell in upon the church, there was a very natural exclamation of wooder on the part of the multitude at seeting the sublime and terrific spectacle. seeing the sublime and terrific spectacle.

Mr. Noah, in the Sunday Times, ascribes that shout to

or on the part of the people at the destruction before them, and says that many "persons openly declared that they were glad of it." We heard no such expressions, but they deserve all the reprobation given them. There are many mysteries in the Christian system; some have faith many mysteries in incluminal system, some second in certain of these mysteries and not in others. The Jesuit and the Protestant alike believe in the doctrine of the Trinity, but this belief is founded on faith. They cannot, they do not profess to understand this mystery. The Jesuit believes certain other mysteries which the Protestant has faith in, and some that he has not, Is this diversity of belief a ground for unchristian hatred? Assuredly not

suredly not.

If the Jesuit fathers preach false doctrines, (and on that subject we have no business to offer an opinion.) sund reporters, take notes of their sermons, publish them, and axpose the authors, if you can; if they teach their pupils raise principles, get hold of their school books, &c. and it the public know the fact; if they do or say anything comtrary to law, inform the judicial or civic authorities, and let them have the trial by jury; but away with the prejudice that would rejoice at scenes of misery and was because men whose belight or certain maters differs from ours let them have the trial by jury; but any with the pro-dice that would replote at scenes of misery and wee, be-cause men whose belief on certain matters differs from ours may be the sufferors. Thank Heaven, America, free and instructed, need fear no religious sect. Massachusotts no longer persecutes the quaker, nor Virginia the pugitan-nor England the presbyterian, nor France the protestant. We have no conservatum in religion here. The voluntary principle is emphatically ours. Error we leave free, and truth is equally protected—that it may expose and con-fats it.

the ft.

The Church and schools are totally destroyed—all but
se bare walls of the house. The insurance was for e bare walls of the house. The insurance was for 0,000 which will pay a mortgage of that amount on the diding. All beyond that, variously estimated at \$10,000

The old frame dwelling next above the church is not burned, but so form and destroyed that it is wort The roofs of 48 and 50 Elleabeth at are also injured, eral old wooden houses behind the church are also is and their ismates, not of the wealthy classes, put to

ADDITIONAL FIRES .- The premises 36 Renwick-st wer

sligetly damaged by fire on Friday evening ... 13 Mulberry-at was also somewhat damaged by fire about 1 o'clock on Saturday morning. . . . A small building situated at the corner of Stanton and Clinton sts. occupied as PROF. Wines's Lecture.—The second lecture of Prof. Wines's Course on Herew Polity, will be given this evening at the Chapel of the University, communeing at 72 o'clock. The subject is o'The Prof. Wines's Course on Herew Polity, will be given this evening at the Chapel of the University, communeing at 72 o'clock. The subject is o'The Prof. Communeing at 72 o'clock.

cient Profane History as compared with the Mesale Re-

NEW YORK DISPENSAUY .- During the year 1847. there were treated at this establishment 13,723 patients.

GRAND MUSICAL SOLEMSITY-In honor of the genius of the late lamented Dr. FELIX MENDELSSOHN BAR-THOLDY. Messys H C. Timm, U. C. Hill, Gro. Loder, and other well-known artists and amateurs of this City, have been appointed a Committee to make arrangements for a suitable musical performance in honor of the lamentad MENDALSSHON, and propose to give a Grand Musical Solemnity at Castle Garden on Thursday of next week -The programme of the occasion has not yet been made known, but no doubt will be perfectly suited to its purpose.

The Concert of the Stevermarkers on Satrday night was attended by the largest and most brilliant audience they have had in this City. They were applauded in the warmest manner, as they deserved. Their last concert takes place to morrow evening, when they will appear, for the first time, in their national costume.

The Firemen's Annual Ball takes place at the Park Theater this evening, and will be attended by as large, brilliant and gay an assemblage as the house can

The American Museum presents a combination of novelties and amusements, to-day, which cannot but excite considerable attention and fill the house. See THE BOSTONIANS AND BISCACCIANTS.-The Bos-

THE BOSTONIANS AND BISCACCIANTI.—The Boston Journal describes the new soprano as "destined to become The Jenny Lind of America." At the close of the "Lucia," it says, she was called for by the delighted audience, and, on her appearance before the curtain was greeted with the most enthusiastic applause, while from the hands of fair laties, becutful bouquets and wreaths of flowers were literally showered around her. In the Transcript, we find her sounetized thus:

TO BISCACCIANTI.

Back from the land where ever faddless flowers.
Cling greenly round old Empire's moldering clay,
And blossem still in Genius' twilight ray,
We welcome thee to these thy natal blowers.
Unto man's spirits in life's varying hours.

We welcome these to these thy naial bowers.
Units man's spirits in life's varying hours
one accents come, which, like the beams of day,
live liste joy; and, where joy's buds delay
To it singuish growth, fail soft as genial showers:
It whose full cadence ever-mute Despair
Et is less its anguish and grows gently less;
which hush young mirth to happiness—like prayer,
Ast lend to care a moment's bissedness.
Sale are thy tones—such powers to thee belong,
Priestess of Art! Interpreter of Song!

A corps of Model Artists open this evening A H BMIT -A German, about 45 years old, o

proportions, and well able to gain a livelineout by of his hands, were it not for his lariness, was a small cave in a rock near Rker's levant, is so contracted that he could enter it only by in on his face, there not being room even to sit the straw served him as a bed, and during the 6 years he has lived on the charity of the neigh-ging clothing and depending on others for the ne-of life. The police were compelled to tie a rose

riging ciciling and depending on others for the ne-sion life. The police were compelled to the a rope and him, and drag him out of his dan, as he was go to leave it. He will doubtless be sent to the thary, not only to save him from freezing to death, we him a taste of labor and initiate his lazy limbs side hard work. He gave his name, characteristic is. [Express.]

as to be.

I CESTS.—The Coroner held an inquest vesterday an the body of Rebert Wilson, a native of Ireland,
as 100 years, who came a passenger in the ship Virginia
for Liverpool, and appeared well during the passage, and
a nod the medical examination at quarantine, but on
uting on deck yeaterday to heave the vessel, he almost
a mediately expired. Verifier—Death by debuity arising
your a sea voyage... Also yesterday on the body of Stethen W. Thurber, a native of Long Island, aged 25 years,
who came to his death by injuries received by being
knocked overboard by the gaff of the sloop Paragon.
Verifiet accordingly... Also on the body of Patrick Clark,
a native of Iroland, aged 59 years, who came to his death
by being burned, in consequence of his clothes having accidentally taken fire. Verdict accordingly.

Assault with Vitriol.—Some weeks past a number of girls of the town have had their dresses, hats, &c completely destroyed by vitriol or other ach being thrown apon them as they were passing along the streets. IN ELIZABITH W. — Including the Church formed down has said the work of the transformation in Chambers at (formerly a Scots kirk, under Rev. Doct. McLood's ministry.) there are seventeen Churches of the Roman Cathelle order in this City.

Not long since, the Fourth Universalist Chapel, 40 Elizabeth at of which Rev. Moses Bellou was the minister, and which was originally built and occupied by a Pressystem of the Ward, and an ounce vial, which had been contragation, was sold to the Jesuits, who expending sevent and the contraged the sold, was found on the ground. Office Noe staffed, in the examination before Justice Drinker, that this account of the had thrown viriol to him that had thrown viriol. revenge for some injury alleged to have been done to some of their friends. At the close of the examination the ac-used, in default of \$2,000 ball was committed to prison for

> ing, with regret, of the death by ship favor of Dr. John Snowien, Physician and Superintendent of the Institution of the Commissioners of Emigration at Ward's Liand Dr. Snowden has died a martyr to his real in the discharge ficing devotedness to duty.

MONEY RECOVERED .- Constable Josephs ves-

RUN OVER.—An aged colored woman, by the name of Cyrera Johnson, was knocked down and run over about 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, in Aralty-at, by stage No. 181 of the Fulton Ferry Line. SENTESCED .- Patrick Pow. who was co

MARRIAGE IN POLICE COURT - Michael Dienz.

on being arrested on the complaint of Mary Ann wick to answer for the support of an expected child, ferred wedleck to the lock of a prison; whereupon Jin Osborn performed nupital ceremony, after which they parted apparently satisfied with the events of the day.

HALL THEFT .- A new cloak and cloth overcoat the property of Mr. J. G. Fillott, were stolen from the hall of house 111 Chambers at, on Saturday evening.

Police.-John Perigs, Thomas Michael and

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

BROOKLYN AND KINGS .- In 1814, Kings Co.

ontained 7,655 souls ; in 1845 it had 78,691 inhabitants; 1830 only 20,537; in 1840, 47,613. In 1814, what is ow Brooklyn, may have had a few hundred inhabitanta; 1830 it had 17,403 : in 1840 as many as 36,283; and in 1845, 59,538. A few years since where was the Williams burgh of 1848? In 1840, that village had 5.094 inhabients, and in 1845 as many as 11,238. It is now said to centain 15,000. Kings Co. judging it by past returns, either have within its borders 92,000 sonls. A DESTITUTE SOLDIER.-There is at present in

A DESTITUTE SOLDIER.—There is at present in this city a soldier by the name of William Tompakins late of Company F of the New-York State Volunteers, who was at every buttle, from the storming of Vera Cruz to the capture of the City of Mexico. At the battle of Charubusco he very narrowly escaped death, a musket ball grazing him on his breast; and at the storming of Chaputteech he fought by the side of Capt Pearson of Brooklyn, and saw him fall and was with him during his ast moments. In the taking of the Capital a ball from the Garita del Belau, took off Tompains left srm above the chow. After remaining for some time in the headist he was sent to Vera Cruz with the train commanded by Col. Harney, and thence to this port, where he artived intricty penniless and destitute of clothing. Not having received any penalon his situation is truly deserving the public commisseration.

time been laboring under a derangement of mind, was the affidavit of physicians and the complaint of his ordered by Justices Peirce and Garrison to be taken foomingdate Asylum.

Court Calendar Tors Day. CIRCUIT COURT-Nos. 59, 61, 62, 63, 66, 7, 68, 10, 50, 8, . 44, 87, 54, 20, 9 . Connon Pleas - Published on Saturday.

Law Courts.

Law Courts.

Surgation Court-Before Judges Onkley, Vanderpoel and sandtord—Declarons.—Philemon H. Smith, and Renbew Smith, Jr. ads. Abraham T. Smith—On a claim for joiner's work to steamboat Metamora, after being launched. It was sought to make Reuben jointly responsible with his brother. The case was referred, and the referee reported against both for \$700 to \$800. The Court thinks there was no testimony authorizing the referee to include Reuben as party Hable. Report set aside, costs to abide the event, and reference discharged.

and reference discharged.

Hoggerty & Banks ads. William Workman -Suit to re-Haggerig & Basse and William Workman —Sult to rescover damages for multing up the lower door and preventing Mr. W. and his workmen from going into premises hired by him over Messra M. & B. store, alleging that ront was due. A verdict was rendered for plaintiff. The Court does not consider it a case in which it can interfere. Notion for new trial denied.

Jason H. Bockwer vs. Wm. B. Cossens and Frederick H. Way.—Sult which was brought to recover of Als. C. and Mr. W. as members of the Native American Association of the Third Ward, pay for the hire of a large room in Greenwichest, which has been used for political meetings.

Committee, and a lease signed by hun the first such, and paid, but the Association held over for the year without a lease, and Means, C. and W. us in of the Association, were sued for payment. The Con-said they could only be held as partners. The constit tion required that each individual should sign it, who was not done. Motion to set aside nossuit denied. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judges Ulshoeffer,

Ingraham and Daly —Decisions —Foster & Huntada. Surah Schancks —Action of replevin in relation to goods levied upon in 1846 at 2324 Bleecker-st. on execution in levied upon in 1846 at 202; Bleccker-at, on execution in favor F. & H. against Mr. Pollen, brother-in-law of Mrs. S. who formerly kept the store, and still, with his wife, remained in and attended it. M. P. was sold out by the Sheriff in 1942—previous to that Mrs. S. had been his clerk, and it was said afterward, the reverse. The claim of F. & H. was for an old debt. A verdict, on the trial, was rendered for plaintif, valuing the property at \$1.50, and motion made for new trial on the ground that the goods really belonged to Pallen. The Court cannot think such has been shown. Vedict for plaintif confirmed.

John McCarty adv. Alex. France.—Action on a Check.—Objections were raised. The drawer, the Court said, is bound to put the money in the bank to meet his check whetever it should be presented. If he does so and leaves the motey there the check will be paid on presentment. If he withdraws his funds he then, by his own mayes me money there the cheek will be paid on present-ment. If he withdraws his funds he then, by his own act, prevents the payment of the check, and receives in-terest on money which in fact was placed there for the plaintiff's benefit. The delay in presenting the check, therefore, cannot be taken advantage of. The plaintiff is entitled to judgment, with interest from the time of pre-senting the check. FOREIGN MAILS-NEW LAW .- In Schate, on

Thursday last, Mr. Niles, from the Committee on the Post office, reported a bill to regulate our mail intercourse with England. He stated that "our mail to Southampton and England. He stated that "our mail to Southampton and Bremen had encountered difficulties in England, from the litheral and unjust policy of the British Government. All letters conveyed in our mail, to be left at Southampton, not only for England, but for France and other countries in the south of Europe, intended to be sent from South-ampton to Harrie in France, were subjected to a postage of twenty-four cents. So unfriendly was the conduct of the British authorities, that instead of permitting the letters conveyed in our mail to go by and from England without rostage, as we permit the letters conveyed to and from conveyed in our mail to go to and from England without pestage, as we permit the letters conveyed to and from this country in their mail, they subjected the letters conveyed in the United States mail to a higher rate of pestage than letters conveyed in private vessels. By their law eight-pesice [16 conts] is the postage on letters to and from Great Britain to the United States. This is the general rate. But to discourage and undoubtedly in hopea to break upour mail line, the government increased the postage on letters transmitted in our coall to one shilling, or twenty-four cents, equal to our own pestage. This proceeding subjects letters transmitted in the American mail to forty-eight cents postage, while those in the British mail pay but twenty-four. This hill subjects letters brought in British or other foreign mails to twenty four cents postage, to counterest the operation of their law, and provides for regulating the transmission of letters to and from the United States to all foreign countries."

Business Notices.

To Construction (continues) permanently cured without medicines, injections, or baths, by the new and in erned "Wanton's Envalenta." Very superior to any ter before mode or imported. See advertisement on fourth

Ball s and Pastics - White and black satin, French Morocco and kid Slippers, suitable for this season of balls parties, weddings, &c. Ladies will please call at J. B. MILLER'S, 122 Canal-st.

GOLD PENS-GOLD PENS -Purchasers of gold pens who

desire to get the best pen in the market, are requested to try the "Richellen" Dismond-pointed Pen, which is now recognized as the best and obsopers in the world.—
They are sold exclusively by B. E. Warson & Co. 45 William st. one door below Wallist, and J. Y. Savaur, 22 Fulton-st. Price \$2 only. Gald Pens. Gold and Silver Pen-cil and Pen cases, &c. at wholesale and retail. Gold Pens made to pattern, repaired, or exchanged. N. B. -For every Richelica" pen that the points come off a new one will be given without charge.

The Parmick Gold Pan, \$1.25-May be had at the co

with some thirty different styles of Pens, consisting of ry, American, and others, all at prices lower than can be found at any other house in the trade. Gold Pens repaired CLARA, BROTHER & Co's GOLD PENS -- For durshillty and succethings of point, these pens excel anything yet of-fered the public. These who have used them promuses

them a superior article. A person possessed of one of as will never be exposed to the annovance of a bal pen. Office 35 John at corner of Nassau. For If you want to get good Boots and Shoes cheap just go to our friend Jones, 4 Ann-st, and get them and you will find a great saving in your boot bills. So says our

AMERICAN MUSICAL INSTITUTE—The new Class for be-cincioners now forming at the rooms of the Institute 853 Structures, under the able direction of Mr. F. H. Nass, meats this evening at 7e o'clock. Terms for gentiume 82, and for ladies 8; per quaster.

The new Class of beginners forming at Williamsburgh, there this evening at 7e o'clock precisely, in the room of the R. D. Church in Fourth at. The class for advanced pupils at the same place at 80 clock. But classes will be under the direction of Mr. W. D. Comus. Fore for beginners this evening.

CP Advertisements for the best newspapers of all the cities and principal towns in the United States are daily received at Paints's agency in the Tribune Buijcings. Advertisers can select just such as are suited to their pursue. (It is a duty to keep the physical frame, the taber,

nacies of mean housest of the present of the present with a free as possible from impurity. A form covered with sorofulous ulcers, or biles, or scandous incrustations, or biletches, or tumors, or pustalous eruptions, is scarcely an appropriate abode for spiritual essence, and when the body labors under these repulsive diseases the mind turns with leathing from the impurity of its habitation. means of purification are within the reach of all. In Sanus's Sanaaranii.La we have a counteracting principle which in a short time neutralizes the materies marks in which these maladies have their source; mixing with is deleterious, while its gentle alterative property carries stemach and bowels. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D.

Prepared and sold, wholesale bruggists, 100 Fulton, corner of Wil-SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton, corner of Wil-liam at 273 Broadway, and 77 East Broadway, N. York. old also by Druggists generally throughout the TROUBLE IN HARTRORD.—The last number of

the Charter Out, the Liberty paper published at Hartford, and edited by Wm. H. Barleigh, contained some extremely caustic strictures upon the circumstances connected with the reception of Lieut, Woodheuse, of the 9th Regiment, on his return to his native place. We have net seen the article, but are informed that it was excessively violent in its tone, and reflected most pungently upon all connected in any way to the recention. meerned in any way in the reception.

The matter has excited a great deal of feeling there,

The matter has excited a great deal of feeing there, which resulted in the assemblage of a large crowd on Friday evening, who proceeded to the residence of Mr. Burieigh, announcing it to be their intentien to inflict summary punishment upon him in the event of his being found. They did not succeed in finding him there, and after a cancert of groans and hisses and the breaking of windows, they took their departure for the office of the paper—which, upon attempting to force the door, was found to be defended by two men, fully armed, who declared that they would shoot the first man who crossed the threshold. This declaration somewhat abated the dor of the mob. After tearing down his sign and i Our informant states that no attempt was made to sup

Our informant scares in the tree watchman stood by pow-press the cuttreak, but that the watchman stood by pow-uriess, so general was the indignation and excitement. The meb were prepared with a cart and other means of carrying out their purpose, and if Mr. B. had been found would, most undealtedly, have done some act which would have been a stain upon our sister metropolis. RAILEGAD ACCIDENT .- The Eastern passenger

train for Baltimore ran over a horse about two miles from Cumberland, on Tuesday morning last, throwing the entire train, except the Post Office car, of the track, and causing one of the cars to upset at right angles to the track. The damage to the running gear, track, &c. was considerable, but fortunately no serious highery was sustanced by any of the passengers. [Cumberland Civillen. SHOOTING AFFAIR - During a difficulty at Ha

corstown, Md. on Thursday, between Wm. Loury and Thomas Tail, the latter shot the former in the leg with small shot, when Loury commenced a regular hombarb-ment of the house of Tail with stenes, which led to his

TROOPS SAILED .- Yesterday the following troops sailed in the bark Margaret Hugg, Capt. Lytton, for Vera Cruz: 108 Voltiguers, detached recruits, for Regiments in Mexico: 129 do. for the 11th Infantry, and 30 Volunteers

2d Penusylvania Regimest. Capt. Campbell command detachment. [Balt. Argus, 22d. DIED:

Of consumption, on the 2id inst. JOHN TAYLOR.
The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Meridian Lodge No. 42, 1, 0, of O. F., are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence. No. 168 Sixth-avenue, on Taesday morning, 25th last, at 7 o'clock.
On Saturday muraling, 22d lost, of consumption, HIRAM CABLE, 3ged 35 years, 4 months and 25 days.
The friends and relatives of the family, and the members of Atk Lodge No. 25, 1, 0 of O. F., and also the members of Atk Lodge No. 25, 1, 0 of O. F. and also the members of Mock and Ladder Co. No. 10, of Yorkville, are requested to attend his funeral from he late residence, Fedularista, between Third and Fourth avenues, on Menday.
Ath inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, without farther notice.

notice.
At the Wallabout, Brooklyn, on the 22d inst. ABRAHAM
A REMSEN, aged 83 years, I mouths and 23 days.
The friends and relatives of the family are invited to
strend in funeral from his late residence, on the 24th inst.

A 1 o'clock P. M.
Yester's and the Charles Books of the 24th inst.

t to clock P. M. Yeslerday morning, CHARLES ROCKWELL, infant on of Charles P. Freeman.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully avised to attend the funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 'clock, from 54 Harrison at Brooklyc, without farther ovitation. On the 20th inst. of consumption, on board the brig Tybes, on the passage from Charleston to this City, Hiram Lann, a native of Naples, N. Y. On the 22d inst, of typhus fever, contracted while in the discharge of his arduous duties as physician to the England Hospital at Ward's Island, JOHN SNOWDEN, M.D. aged 32 years.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MATTERS.

For Sales of Stocks, &c. see Fourth Page. The Stock market was very buoyant to-day, and the Fancies all improved. Sound stocks were also steady. Treasury Notes were in demand at 984. There was con-

siderable autmation in Harlem, which Sterling continues heavy. It is yet too far from Steemer day for important operations. The range of Sterling is 9 to 105. Canal Bank of New Orleans, endorsed here, sold, we understand, at 95, and bills drawn by Rothschild's New-Orleans agent at 9 per cent. The leading

frawers sek 102 104; France are 5 25. In Freights there is something doing at about previous rates. We hear of the Barbara taken up 12,000 bushels Corn at 9d for Cork and a market; 3,000 or 4,000 bble Flour for Liverpool at is 104d@2s; 200,000 bushels Corn and Wheat at 61d in bags. Cotton freights are held

at id.
The Imports at this Port for the week ending 21st are as follows: 1847. Free Goods...... 55 296 Duttable Goods...1 025,960 1,259,967 \$1,862,398 12,985 440,648 241 Total mdse....\$1,079,252 \$1,3.5.225

23,561 337,178 26 1-7 The imports of yesterday-a day of heavy business at the Custom-House-were as follows: Free-\$22.517; Dutiable-624,993; Cash-158,772 The simultaneous arrival of a large number of puckets

last week increased the sum of imports very materially

To Great Britain—S0,636 lbs Bacon and Hams, 17,428 bibs Flour, 24,661 bush Wheat, 39,567 do Corn, 159 bbis Beef, 454 bales Hemp, 22,110 lbs Lard, 709 bales Cottoe, 109,490 lbs Tallow, 150,521 do Cheese, 1,599 bbls Mail. To France—6,256 lbs Rice, 611 do Cheese, 30 bbls Mail. The receipts on the Long Island Railroad for the first 17 days of January are \$5,017, against about \$6,500 in

the whole month last year. Certainly a very favorable The Munn Illinois Land Company have declared a dividend of fifteen deliars per share, payable on the 224 t. at the office of Nevins, Townseed & Co.

specie from this port during the week, as indicated by the learances at the Custom-House : Ship Waterloo, Liverpool, sovereigns.
Ship New-York, do. do.
Do. do. we. Am. gold...
Ship St. George, do. de.....

Total ...

The following table shows the principal items in

The following table will show the shipments of

AL 361.301

Do. do. do. severeigns.
Ship Queen of the West, Liverpool, sovereigns.
Do. do Am. gold.
Barque Arvede, Rochelle, five franca.